(c) and (d) There has been a decline of about 8.6 per cent in tourist arrivals during 1990-91 due to law and order problems and international situation.

(e) Steps have been taken to remove the feeling of insecurity from the minds of prospective tourists through diplomatic channels and publicity in the overseas markets.

**Failure of Eastern Power Grid**

*34. SHRIMATI SATYA BAHIN:

SHRI KAPIL VERMA:

Will the Minister of POWER AND NON-CONVENTIONAL ENERGY SOURCES be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Eastern Power Grid collapsed on the 2nd July 1991, affecting normal life in Bihar and West Bengal;

(b) if so, what were the reasons therefor and the extent of damage caused;

(c) whether lessons were drawn from similar crisis of June last year; and

(d) if so, whether any contingency plan was devised then and enforced this time and if so, with what results?

THE MINISTER OF STATE (INDEPENDENT CHARGE) OF THE MINISTRY OF POWER AND NON-CONVENTIONAL ENERGY SOURCES (SHRI KALP NATH RAI): (a) A major disturbance occurred in the Eastern Regional Power Grid in the morning of 2nd July, 1991 affecting power supply in Bihar and West Bengal.

(b) The main reasons for the disturbance was tripping of the 400 KV Farakka—Malda Transmission Line, resulting in cascade tripping of all the generating units in Bihar Electricity Board, Damodar Valley Corporation, West Bengal Electricity Board, two running units at Farakka Super Thermal Station of NTPC and all the four units at Chukha HEP in Bhutan.

(c) On 25th/26th June, 1990, a grid disturbance had taken place in the Eastern Region which was due to imbalance between load and availability and inadequate generation. The lesson drawn was that low frequency operation of the grid should be avoided.

(d) After a detailed review, the Eastern Regional Electricity Board decided that the operating frequency should be above 49.5 Hz, which might go down to a frequency of 49 Hz, during peak period. The Regional Board also decided that no constituent should normally overdraw Only in case of sudden outage of units, overdrawal upto 15-20 minutes might be accommodated. This was generally being followed prior to the occurrence of the disturbance on 2nd July, 1991.

A technical committee headed by Member, Central Electricity Authority with representatives of all the constituents has been constituted to study the event and suggest improvements to the eastern grid as well as necessary changes in operating procedures.

**आठवीं पंचवर्षीय योजना के लिये विद्युत उत्पादन का लक्ष्य**

*35. सरदार जगजीत सिंह अरोड़ा: क्या विद्युत और गैर-पारम्परिक ऊर्जा स्रोत मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि:

(क) क्या सरकार का ध्यान 4 मार्च, 1991 के "इंडियन एक्सप्रेस" में "एफ० आई० सी० सी० आई० बार्नस ऑफ पॉवर डेफीसिट इन एट्थ प्लान" शीर्षक के अन्तर्गत प्रकाशित समाचार की ओर दिलाया गया है;

(ख) क्या यह सच है कि आठवीं पंचवर्षीय योजनावधि के दौरान विद्युत उत्पादन का लक्ष्य पहले 38,000 मेगावॉट निर्धारित किया

गया था और उसमें अब फेरबदल की जा रही है, और

(ग) यदि हां, तो इसका ब्यौरा क्या है और उक्त योजना अवधि के दौरान विद्युत उत्पादन के लिए सरकार द्वारा क्या लक्ष्य निर्धारित किए जाने का विचार है ?

विद्युत और गैर-पारम्परिक ऊर्जा स्रोत मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (स्वतंत्र प्रभार) (श्री कल्पनाथ राय) : (क) जी, हां।

(ख) और (ग) विद्युत विभाग द्वारा आठवां योजना के लिए 38,000 मेगावाट क्षमता संवर्धन सम्बन्धी लक्ष्य की सिफारिश की गई थी। आठवीं पंचवर्षीय योजना को अभी अंतिम रूप दिया जाना है।

**Subsidy for Solar Power Energy in domestic use**

*36. SHRI SANTOSH BAGRODIA: Will the Minister of POWER AND NON-CONVENTIONAL ENERGY SOURCES be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government subsidises the installation and servicing of solar power energy for domestic use;

(b) if so, what are the details thereof; and

(c) the details of the official machinery who will implement the scheme?

THE MINISTER OF STATE (INDEPENDENT CHARGE) OF THE MINISTRY OF POWER AND NON-CONVENTIONAL ENERGY SOURCES (SHRI KALP NATH RAI): (a) and (b) The solar energy systems subsidised by Central Government for installation in the domestic sector include solar water heaters and solar cookers. A central subsidy of 50 per cent of the cost, or Rs. 3,000/- whichever is less, is given for installation of a domestic solar water heater. A Central subsidy of one-third of the cost, or Rs. 150/-, whichever is less, is given for a domestic solar cooker.

(c) The scheme is implemented through the State Governments and their organisations.

**Loss of Baggage in Air India**

*37. SHRI MENTAY PADMANABHAM: Will the Minister of CIVIL AVIATION AND TOURISM be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government are aware that passengers of Air India are being put to great hardship due to frequent mishandling and loss of baggage;

(b) whether Air India is contemplating any steps to bring baggage handling upto the standard of other airlines; and

(c) what are the norms fixed for payment for lost baggage?

THE MINISTER OF CIVIL AVIATION AND TOURISM (SHRI MADHAV RAO SCINDIA): (a) and (b) Mishandling or loss of baggage does cause inconvenience to the passengers. Air India is trying to minimise such occurrences by taking the following measures:—

(i) Replacement of old-style destination labels with self-adhesive labels.

(ii) Introduction of computerised baggage label.

(iii) Improved loading through constant review of the incidents of baggage mishandling at various stations.

(iv) Participation in BAGTRAC, a world-wide joint SITA/IATA computerised baggage tracing system.

(c) For international passengers, claims for mis-handled baggage are settled @ US dollar 20 per Kg. on